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LARGE STOCK of BARMORE's celebrated A Premium Planos, pronounced antivaled by the best bases, and warranted in all respects, at their Manufactory and Warehouse, No. 843 Bleecher-st. A splendid Plano for \$ 30.3 actided bargain. Also, one at \$50. G. & H. BARMORE.

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VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees,

Highest Testinonials of THALSERG and VIEUXTEMPS, Large Silver Medal. A. H. GALE & Co., PIANO-FORTES, No. PIANOS. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

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MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,

For Pariors, Charches, Vestries, and Lodges,

At Wholesale and Retail.

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ALEXANDRE ORGANS (patented in the United States, May
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This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have readered as popular in America as in Europe, has been
adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continence.
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OLD MEDAL GRAND and SQUARE GOLD MEDAL GRAND and SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS Nos. 32 and 44 Walkerst., near Breadway. New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Bultimore. Every Plane warranted for three years. Price moderate.

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First class MANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONTUMS, fally warmited, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODE-ONS to let or sold on installments.

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PIANOS.—The greatest bargains ever offered in PIANOS can now be had at No. 52 Ann-at. Also, Melo-deens, Watches, Jewelry, Capars, Safel, Guas Paintings, Plated Ware, Furniture, &c. Cash advances. I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-at., 2d floor.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE.—
(With the over-strung base)
The most graceful in form, and the best-toned horizontal Piano
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\$155.—GREAT bargain for a rosewood 7-Genetave FIANO at \$145. Two new MELODEONS at less than cost. J. & C. FINCHER, No. 836 Broadway, near 14th st.

Paints, Dils, Glass, &c.

COAL OIL—Fully equal to the best in market, for sale at less than usual prices by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

Ocean Steamers, &c.

\$40 TO CALIFORNIA-By United States
Amail Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT on MONDAY, Feb 6 Apply at the only office in this city, No. 171
West-st., corner of Wolfen-st.

D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH.—
The new and first-class Steamship
FOTOMAC, Capt. George W. Watson,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2

O'clock.

Connecting with the Norfolk and Fetersburg Railroad for Petersburg and Richmond.

Freight to Norfolk 6 cents per foot, and Petersburg 8 cents per bot, and proportionate rates.
Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st.

IN ADVANCE of the UNITED STATES OLD MAIL LINE

. CALIFORNIA, PANAMA RAILROAD.

Extra Steamers at Panama and Acapulco.

REGULAR DAYS, 5TH and 20TH of EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 p. m., The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship BALTIC.

For ASPINWALL DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Balkroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steame: JOHN L. STEPHERS,

W. F. LAPPIDOE, Commander,
And proceed D RECT to SAN FRANCISCO.
For freight, apply at the Office—over the Gate—on the wharf, at the foot of Canada. L. to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
The Office is alongoide the ship.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s and Freeman & Co.'s Expresses by those steamers.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP

A TLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.
FORMERLY THE VANDERBILT LINE,
FOR CALIFORNIA.
The enly line carrying the U. S. Mails on this route, under content with the Government.

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
From the old established Wharf, foot of Warrenet, N. R.
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From the old established Wharf, foot of Warrenet, N. R.
From the old established Wharf, foot of Warrenet, N. R.
The NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT,
beaving New-York Feb. 20, connecting with the steamship ORI-ZABA.

ZADA.

This is the only line having an extra steamer, both at Panama and Aspinwall, to insure prompt connection of passengers and mails at the isthmus.

For passage or freight, to any point on the route, apply at the only office of the Company in the City of New-Yark, No. 177 West st., foot of Warren-st. No. 177 West st., foot of Warren-st. No. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the above ships or owners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, and

GLASGOW, calling at QUEENSTOWN Ireland, to land embark passengers and dispatches.

The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphis Steamship Company's splendid Clyde-built from Sorew Steamships are intended to sell as follows:

FOR NEW-ORLEANS and HAVANA. SATUROAY, February 4.
The United States Mail Steamship Line will diapatch a favor-

FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA.—U. S. MAL LINE.—The favorite stomming AUGUSTA. Capt.
M. J. Woodhall, will leave on SATURDIAY. Feb. 4, at 5 p. m.,
them Pier Ro a North R.vor. Through tickets given to Montgenery, Columbia, Atlanta, Albany, and Macon. tills of Lading
signed early on board. For freight or passage sipply to
bakUEL L. MITCHIELL & SUR, No. 16 Breadway.

A TLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY
LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the spleatid and powerful steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. Campbell,
which will leave on THURSDAY, February 2, 1899, touching at
81. John's, N. F., to receive the royal mails This vessel has
been greatly improved, at a large outlay; her accommodations
have been increased, and she is now one of the linest and fastest
speamers affost.

reciners affort.

Phichs of Passage - First class \$90, \$75, and \$60 (latter cate to Galway only); third, \$20, including free tickets to many of the principal cities on the main railway routes of Great Striam and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, kuffe, fork, &c., and bedding. Fassengers to St. John's - First class, \$35 and \$40. Passage in the third class can be secured to bring persons out from Galway for \$30. For freight or passage, apply only to

ALEX. HOLLAND & Co., Agents for the line. No. 64 Broadway.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA and GEORGETOWN—The N. Y. and Virginia Screw Steamship Go.'s new and first class steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. Smith, Commander will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock p. m. Passons, including state room and fare, \$7.56. Freight, 3 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 36 West st.

PORTLAND and CANADA SEMI-WEERLY
LINE, vis VICTORIA BRIDGE.
The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE.....Capt. L. H. Layfield.
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's
Wharf Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at a
'clock p. m. Running time, 36 hours
Parsage, including meals and staternom, \$5.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trank Railway, and
torm the cheapest and most expeditions freight line to Montreal
and Quebec.

and Quebec.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & Oc., No. 88 West-st.

Steamboats and Railroads.

WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s
EXPRESS, CALIFORNIA, OREGON,

PACIFIC COAST,
Will be dispatched on MONDAY next, at 2 p. m., by the North
Atlantic Steamship Company's steamer
8ALTI; connecting at Pansma with the Pacific Mail Steamship Compe

ny's steamer

JOHN L. STEPHENS,
through to SAN FRANCISCO greatly in advance of the mails.

No freight except small parcels received on the sating lay.

LETTERS in GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES will be received till I o'clock on MONDAY.

Letters sent by our Express are delivered at San Francisco from THREE to SIN DAYS AREAD of the MAILS.

Sight exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Collections and cash advances made on goods.

WELLS, FARGO & Co., No. 22 Broadway.

POR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, STREWSBURY, &c., via steamer ALICE PRICE and Raritan Railroad Leave Murray-st. Pier, Jan. 20 at 2 p. m.; 124s, at 2 p. m.; 23th, at 7 p. m.; 124s, at 7 p. m.; 25th, at 10 p. m.; 25t

TOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE, via NEW-PORT and FALL RIVER.—The splendid and superior steamer METROPOLIS, Capt. Brown, leaves New York every PILESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 evelock, p. m., and the EMPLES STATE, Capt. Brayton, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 evelock, p. m., from Pier No. 5, N. R.

Hereafter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any applicant until the same shall have been paid for.

Fright to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by an Express Freight Train.

GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.

Office No. 2 Aster Hense, Broadway.

Facilities for the transportation of Passengers to and from Classianati, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Pani, Nashville, Memphis, Now-Orleans, and all other towns in the West, North-West South-West, are unsurpassed for speed and counfort by any route.

Through trains for the West leave New York (foot of Course land: 4t.), Morning Express, 7 a. m.; Evening Express, 6 p. m.

Sleeping and smoking-cars on cell trains.

Fare always as low, and the time as quick as by any other route.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. UDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 22, 1659, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; for Sing Sing 3:45 and 6:40 p. m.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:20 a. m. and 12:39 and 8:20 p. m.; for Ferball, 5:15 p. m. A Montreal and Buffalc Parsenger Train (with sleeping-cars) leaves 31-tst. duly at 9:39 p. m. The Foughkeepsie, Peckskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passenger taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 81-tst. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 a. m., and at 4 at d 9 p. m., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday, at 5:15 p. m.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE, via STONING-TON, for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, and NEWPORT-Land Boute-The shortest and most direct-Carrying the East-son Mail.

Land Route—The shortest and most direct—Carrying the Eastern Mail.

The steamers COMMONWEALTH, Capt J. W. Williams, and C. VANDERBILT, Capt D. B. Sturges, in connection with the Stenington and Providence and Boston and Providence Railroad, leaving New-York daily (Sunday excepted), from Pier No. 2 N. R. (first where above Battery place), at 4 p. m., and Stonington at 8:30 p. m., or on arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5:30 p. m., or on arrival of the mail train which leaves Boston at 5:30 p. m.

The C. VANDERBILT, from New-York, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Stenington, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saiurday.

The COMMONWEALTH, from New-York, Toesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Passengers proceed from Stenington—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Passengers proceed from Stenington, per Railroad to Frowlence and Hoston, in the Express Mail Train, reaching said places in advance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all the early Morning Lines connecting North and East. Passengers that prefer it remain on board the steamer, only a night's rest undistorted, breakfast if desired, and leave Stonington in the 7 a. m. train, connecting at Frovidence with the 11 a. m. train for Boston.

Fare from Frovidence to Newport, 50 cents.

A Baggage Master accompanies the Steamer and Train through each way.

For passage, berths, etale-roems, or freight, apply on board the steamer, or at the Freight Orice, Pier No. 2, North River, or at the Freight Orice, Pier No. 2, North River, or at

each way.

For passage, berths, state-rooms, or freight, apply on board the
freemer, or at the Freight Office, Pier No. 2, North River, or at
the office of the Company, No. 10 Battery-place.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY-Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Enlirond, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley

MINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1852.—
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1852.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1893.—
Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from fool of Courtisand+t., at 8 a.m., 12 m and 4:19 p. m. For Semer ville by the above trains, and at 5:30 p. m.
From Pfer No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 a. m. and 3:34 p. m. for Easton and intermediate stations; for Somerville by the above trains and at 4:30 p. m.
The 12 m. train from foot of Courtisand+st., and the 11:80 a. m. from Pier 8 N. R. make a close connection at Easton with the Lebligh Valley Rullroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad of Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Fotteville and Harrisburg.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackswanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York at 8 a. m. from foot Courtisand+st., or 128 from Fier 2 N. R. only; for Lenigh Valley Railroad at 2 and 12 a. m. from foot of Courtisand+st., and et 7:30 and 11:30 a.m. from Fier 2 N. R. only; for Lenigh Valley Railroad at 2 and from Fier 2 N. R. only; for Lenigh Valley Railroad at 2 and from Fier 2 N. R. only; for Lenigh Valley Railroad at 2 and from Fier 2 N. R. only; for Lenigh Valley Railroad at 3 and 12 a.m. from foot of Courtinad+st., and et 7:30 and 11:30 a.m. from Fier 2 N. R. only; for Lenigh Valley Railroad at 8 and 12 a.m. From Fier 2 N. R. only; for Lenigh Valley Railroad at 8 and 12 a.m. from Fier 2 N. R. only; for Lenigh Valley Railroad Scanding Railroad Railro

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RALLROAD.

1859. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1859.
Commencing Dec. 12, 1859.
Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th st. and 4th av

Commending Dec. 12, 1859.

Passenger Etstion in New York, corner 77th st. and 14th sv. Engrance on Sthest.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK:

For New Haven. 7, S. a. m. (ex.); 12:15, 3:15 (ex.); 3:50 and 4:30 p. m. For Bridgeport. 7, S. a. m. (ex.); 12:15, 3:15 (ex.); 3:16 (ex.); 3:50 and 4:30 p. m. For Bridgeport. 7, S. a. m. (ex.); 12:15, 3:15 (ex.); 3:16 (ex.); 3:00 and 4:30 y. m. For Bridgeport. 7, S. a. m. (ex.); 12:15, 3:15 (ex.); 3:00 p. m. For Norwalk, and Westport, re. m. 12:15, 3:35 (and 4:30) p. m. For Norwalk, and Greenwich. 7, 9 a. m.; 12:15, 3:15 (ex.); 3:30 p. m. For Batasford, 7, 8 (ex.), 9 a. h.; 12:15, 8:15 (ex.), 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. For Batasford, 7, 8 (ex.), 9 a. h.; 12:15, 8:15 (ex.), 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. For Batasford, 7, 8 (ex.), 9 a. h.; 12:15, 8:15 (ex.), 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. For Boston, via Springheld, 8 a. m. (ex.), 8:15 p. m. (ex.). For Boston, 12:15 p. m., via New-London, Steinington, and Frovidence. For Hartford and Springheld, 8 a. m. (ex.), 12:15, 3:11 dence. For Hartford and Springheld, 8 a. m. (ex.), 12:15, 3:11 dence. For Hartford and Springheld, 8 a. m. (ex.), 12:15, 3:11 dence. And Fishkill Railroad, 8 a. m., (ex.) For New-Haven, dence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8 a. m., (ex.) For New-Haven, dence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8 a. m., (ex.) For New-Haven, Mew-London, and Stoningston Railroad, at 8 a. m., 12:15, and 2:11 p. m. For Canal Railroad, 8 a. m., 13:15 p. m. For Unsubstank Railroad, 8 a. m., 13:15 p. m. For Danbury and Now-walk Railroad, 8 a. m., 3:50 p. m.

For Danbury and Now-walk Railroad, 8 a. m., 13:15 p. m. For Danbury and Now-walk Railroad, 8 a. m., 3:50 p. m.

NEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD.—
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
FARE TWO DOLLLARS TO ALBANY.
On and after Wedneedex, Jan. 18, 1860, Trains will leave 26thstation, New-York, as follows:
For White Plains—12:20 and 3 p. m.
For White Plains—6:18 p. m., from Depot corner of White and
Centerate.

For White Fisher-Cisp, in, from 26th-st.
For Millerton-2 p. m., from 26th-st.
For Allierton-2 p. m., from 26th-st.
For Albany-2 a. m., from 26th-st., express train.
For Albany-2 30 p. m., from 26th-st., express train.
For Albany-2 30 p. m., from 26th-st., express train.
All through trains connect with N. Y. Central R. R. for the West.
Returning, will leave
Williamsbridge-6:40 and 9:50 a. m., 1 and 3:40 p. m.
White Plains-6 and 7:50 a. m., and 4:50 p. m.
Croton Falls-7 a. m.
Millerton-7 a. m.
Millerton-7 a. m.
Millerton-Millerton-1 a. m., mail, and 4:10 p. m., express Albany, Mail train-11 a. m., mail, and 4:10 p. m., express

Railroad.

3:30 a. m. Express also connect at Chatham with a train for stations as far as Pittsfield.

Bagage chieked for the Mail and Express corner of White and Centrests, from 7 to 8:15 a. m., and from 1 to 2:45 p. m.

and Centre-sts, from 7 to 8:15 s. m., and from 1 to 2:45 p. m.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Pass senger Trains leave Pier foot of Dunne-st., as follows, visit DUNKIRK EXPRESS at 7 a. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandalgus, and principal intermediate Stations.

NEWBURGH EXPRESS at 3:20 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate Stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS at 4:30 p. m., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandalgus, and principal Stations.

The Fxpress frains counset at Elmira with the Canandalgus and Nisgara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syrsuson Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at G est Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Suffalo; and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Clevellad, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicage, &c., and the Canadalgus Railroads.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA-DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 and 6 p. m.; fare \$3. Through Tickets sold for Cin-dimanti and the West, and for Washington, New-Orleans, and the South, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington is 1. m. and 6 p. m. trains.

Ta m. and 6 p. m. trains.

Ta m. and 6 p. m. trains.

No baggage will be received for any trains unless delivered and shecked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

U M P H R E Y S 'S
Stand confessedly at the head of remedial means for the use of
the people. They are alike removed from the poisonous, danprons, and repulsive doses of quackery, or Old School practice;
the inconvenience of Water-Cure, or the intricate and perplaying obscuraties of the usual Homoepathic books and modicines.
Consisting of simple specifies for the various diseases to which
they are related—put up in the form of simple sugar pellets—and
prepared of incredients neither dangerous nor disqueting, they
are the rendy sid of the parent or nurse, and the comfort of the
complishing and invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are harmless—
no injure can arise from their use. They are simple—you always
know what to take, and how to take it. They are convenient—
you can give the proper Nagar Fills at a moment's warning, without heaftatian or decay. They are effected—in thousands of cases
disease is a treated at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

out heaftation or delay. They are efficient—in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the system freed without prostration or delay.

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HUMPHREYS'S SPECIFIC HOMOSOPATHIC REMEDIES.
No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Indiannation—Leat, Pain, Restleasness.
2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colle, Voracious Appetite, Wetting the Bed.
2.—For Colle, Tecthing, Crying, and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feeblenase of Infants.
2.—For Diarrhea of Children or Adults (Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint.
2.—For Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colle, Gripings.
Billions Colle, Fall Dysentery.
2.—For Cholera, Cholera Merhus, Nausea, and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing.
2.—For Cholera, Cholera Merhus, Nausea, and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing.
2.—For Cholera, Cholera Merhus, Nausea, and Vomiting, and Tie Doloreux.
2.—For Headsches, Sick treataches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head.
2.—For Headsches, Sick treataches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head.
2.—For Supressed Menses, or Scanky, or Painful, or Delaying, Green Sickness.
2.—For Supressed Menses, or Scanky, or Painful, or Belaying, Green Sickness.
2.—For Supressed Menses, or Scanky, or Fainful, or Belaying, Green Sickness.
2.—For Coup, Huarse Groupy Couph, Difficult and Opperessive Breathing.
2.—For Renumation, Fam. Lameness, or Soreness in the Cheek, Bark, Side, or Limbs.
2.—For Renumation, Fam. Lameness, or Soreness in the Cheek, Bark, Side, or Limbs.
3.—For Renumation, Fam. Lameness, or Soreness in the Cheek, Bark, Side, or Limbs.
3.—For Sphalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Jailing or Weak Sight.
3.—For Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Jailing or Weak Sight.
3.—For Spasmo He Gough.
3.—For Whooping Cough, Shortening and pallisting it, or Spasmo He Gough.
3.—For Spasmo He Gough.
3.—For Grand Debility, Physical or Nervous Weak-Bess.
3.—For Grand Debility, Physical or Nervous Weak-Bess.
3.—For Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Swelling, with Scanty Secretions.
3.—For Grand Debility, Physical or Nervous Weak-Bess.
3.—For Grand Besseling, plath case, and Book o

Fare always as low, and the time as quick as by any other route.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any point on the railroade of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Ellinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT, or to any port on the navigable rivers of the West, by the stream of the first of the West, by the mere afform the professional care, or to say port on the navigable rivers of the West, by the mere afform the professional care, or to seek advice of Froi HUMPHREYS, can do so at his Pernaylvania Railroad are at all times see favorable see are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers intrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

This Gempany also maintains an Emigrant Accommodation in the professional care, by which parties emigrating westward enjoy a chesp and comfortable mode of conveyance at one half the first-class rates of fare.

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No. 2 Astor House, and No. 1 South Williams.

McDONALD & BERCHOFF, Emigrant Agents, No. 8 Battery-piace.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, General Supt, Altonoa, Pa.

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OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

We send these remedies, by the single box or full case, to any part of the country, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

N. B.—The boxes Nos 1 to 15 are small size, Nos. 16 to 28 large size, and in making up a \$2 or \$1 case this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case no attention is necessary on this point.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kinds you choose, and include the amount in a current note or stamps, by mail, to our andress at No. 582 broadway, New York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express.

NO FAMILY or TRAVELER should be without these invaluable curatives. Thousands use them with the most triumphant buckers.

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & Co., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

O LIVE R'S PULMONIC WAFERS-Fer COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, &c. They never Price 20 cents per box, to be had at 456 and 609 Breadway. of actured at No. 184 Fulton-av., Brooklyn

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY, approved by the Academy of Medicine, is the only cure for DONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, and all kinds of COUGHS. It is wice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

whice mere efficacious than the liquid oil.

QUERUS PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL,
Ficasently flavored, and taken without nausea, and does not
sause constitution after use. It is the best purgative for oblidren. To be had at the inventor's, No. 135 4th av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
No. 15 Be a kman-st, Wholesale Agents.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of and INVALID, published for the benefit and as awaring and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYPAIR, saq. Bedford East Breoklyn, Kings County, New-York, by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

WELLING'S WORM DIURETIC and CON-WELLING'S WORM DIURETIC and CON-DITION POWDERS, made after Veterinary Physicians receipes, are very efficacions when given to horses suffering from inflamation of the longs, heaves, worms, surfest moulting, or when kide-bound. Testimonials from farmers, city railroad men and other owners of horses, with directions for use, may be had on application to SAMUEL G. WELLING, Apotheccy, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The trade supplied at \$4 per dozen, large boxes of one dozen doses each. Retail price 50 cents per box.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE BONNELLY, alian KATE O'DONNELL, late of the City of New-York, decased, the office of ROCKWELL EMERSON, No. 82 Wailest, in the City of New-York, or on before the ninetrenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, or on before the ninetrenth day of April next.—United New-York, or on before the ninetrenth day of April next.—Brack New-York, or on before the ninetrenth day of April next.—Brack New-York, or on before the ninetrenth day of April next.—Brack New-York, or before the ninetrenth day of April next.—ROCKWELL EMERSON, Alaginistrators.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, late of the City of New York, commelor-at-law, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, at the Ocean Bank, No. 197 Greenwich-st., in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of Kovember, 1859.

n23 law@mW D. RUDOLPH MARTIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of A PURSUANCE of all order of the Surrogale of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ROBINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899.

123 law@mW SUPREME COURT-County of Cattaraugus.

SUPREME COURT—County of Cattaraugus.—

NIEL DORHARTY against JAMES D. GENTHNER.

S. HOLLIS STONE, GEORGE B. STONE, ASTHAN EDSON, RELEG RICHMOND, JAMES L. STONE, ALBERT METCALF,—auturnous for money.

—To. JAMES D. GENTHER, S. Hollis Stone, George B. Stone, Nathan Edson, Rened Richmond, James L. Stone, Albert Metcalf and Thomas Metcalf, defendants: You are becely summened to snewer the complaint of Niel Dorharty, plaintif, a copy of which was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Cuttaraugus and State of New York, on the 5th day of James ary 1850, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their other in Olean, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclosive of the day of service or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for sixty dollars and seventy one cents with interest from October 30th, 1939, besides costs of this action.

TALLE *T & PHELPS,

Jil-law@w.W.

Palutiff *e Attorney*s, Olean, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE V. HUSTED, late of the City of New York, decessed, to present the same with vouchers Level to the Subscriber, at his Office, No. 222 Fulton-st, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of January, 1850.

JOHN HUSTACE, Administrator.

Jalis lawsime Tu* JOHN HÜSTACE, Administrator.

SUPREME COURT—County of Cattarangus.

LAMBERT WHITNEY agt. S. HÖLLIS STÖNE, James D. Gentheer, Nathan Edson, George E. Stone, Renel Richmond, James L. Stone, Albert Metcalf, and Thomas Metcal C.—Sumons for money. To S. HÖLLIS STÖNE, James D. Gentheer, Nathun Edson, George B. Stone, Renel Richmond, James L. Stone, Albert Metcalf and Thomas Metcalf, defendants. You are hereby summened to answer the complaint of Lambert Whitney, pulnitiff, a copy of which was on the 5th day of Jameary 1850, filed in the Clerk's Office of Cattarapgus—comy, and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Olean, N. Y., within wenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for its hundred and eignteen dellars and slity-three cents, with interest from Decomber 2, 1859 beside costs of this action. TALL ENT & PHELP'S, jill lawfew W. Plaintiff's Attorneys, Olean, N. Y.

Janlo-Wassi CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York, mainst Will. I am H. DE GROUTE and ALICE E. his wife. Theodore R. B. De Groote, and Emms, his wife, James B. Murray Charles Burrall. Eliza Ware, administratrix, and Charles Abernathy, administrator of John P. Ware, deceased, George Opdyke, and Wilson G. Hunt.—A decree of forelosure and sale having been made in the above entitled action at a special ten not the Supreme Court. heid at the City of New-York, on the Supreme Court. heid at the City of New-York, on the Supreme Court. heid at the City of New-York, on the Supreme Court. heid at the City of New-York, on the Supreme Court. heid at the City of New-York, on the Supreme Court. heid at the City of New-York, on the Supreme Court. Heid and the City of New-York, on the Supreme Court. Heid heid of Supreme Court. Heid at the City of New-York, on the Supreme Court. Heid heid of Supreme Court. He Su

New-York Daily Tribune

THE HOMEWARD-BOUND FLEET.

The following are a few of the many vessel

overdue at this port:

Adele, Janeen, Antwerp.
Algonquis, Gibbe Calcutte.
Active, Hopp, Sunderland and Deal.
Abuser, Stetson, Stetsen, Chinchas.
Boston Light, Crewel, Hong Kong.
Borddine, Feudleton, Singapore.
Black Prince, Brown, Shunghas.
Bara'is, Baily, Havie.
Corn Linn, Luther, Glasgow.
Cedar, Rolls, Newcastle.
Cairo, Wooster, Sunderland.
Charles Smith, Swain, Liverpool.
Cambris, Russell, Greenoch.
Cret of the Wave, Colley, Chinchas.
C. Grinnell, Spencer, London.
Carrinch, Knowles, Shanghas.
Debt Cook, Ardrasao.
Debth Cook, Ardrasao.
Deshway, Hill, Chinchas.
Dido, Ipiand, Amoy.
Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool.
Enterprise, Remay, Lundon.
Evadne, Oavis, Calho.
Fastern States Kilburn, Shanghae.
Evelyn Sawyer, Caloutta.
Flying Dragon, Wavon, Jarvis Islands.
Frances Secor, Brooks, Liverpool.
Fire, Wyile, Liverpool.
Fair Wird Hatch, Chinchas. due, and overdue at this port: Flying Dragon, Wa'son, Jarvis Isiand Frances Secor, Brooks, Liverpool. Fliro Wylie, Liverpool. Fliro Wylie, Liverpool. Fliro Wylie, Liverpool. Fair Wird, Hatch, Chinchas, Gny Manneriog, Dollard, Liverpool. Gesner, Lankoman, Sunderland. George Raynes, Bachelder, Chinchas, Onldirg Star, Hale, Calcutta. Horatio, Palmer Shanghae. Indistry, Waters, Hong Kong, Ionian, Mitchell Callao. Joshus Bates, McCallum, Shanghae. Jone Daggett, Lumbert, Glasgow. J. S. Parsons, Crowell, Liverpool. Josiah Bradlee, Dunbar, Honolulu. Judith, Brown. Whampoa. Kate Stamter, Lewis, Liverpool. Mount Hiane, Landerkin, Liverpool. Mount Hiane, Landerkin, Liverpool. Molocka, Grows, Bordeaux. Mary Ogden, Loveland, Antwerp. Manhatim, Dixon, Liverpool. May. Grows, Bordeaux.
Mary Bradiord, Peterson, Eaker's Isla Mar, Wheeler, Manilla.
North Atlantic, Proctor, Caleutta. on, Baker's Island Magi, Wheeler, Manilia.
North Atlantic, Proctor, CaleattaNorth Atlantic, Proctor, CaleattaNightingaie, Peterson, Foo Chow.
Naserman, Hashell, Caliao.
Nonparell Green, Woosing,
Orphena, Howes, Abtuchus.
Onward, Flanders, Callao.
Phantens, Peterson, Foo Chow.
Quickstep, Wade, London.
Roch Light, Hadley, Liverpool.
Riga, Freetz Rotordum.
Raleigh, Westmann, Hamburg.
Rouel, Riley, Penang.
Switzerland, Trash, Liverpool.
Surprise, Raulett, Shonghae. Switzerland, Trash, Liverpool.
Surprise, Haulett, Shanghae.
St. Gidersley de Averio, Santos, London.
Southampton, Austin, Bombay.
S. Gildersleeve, Johnson, Hong Kong.
Sancho Paurs, Hale, Shanghae.
Susan Howland, Adams, Calcutts.
Tyro, Western, Sunderland.
Tangler, Hat, Calno.
Troule, Loring, Singapore. Tangier, Hall, Calhio.
Tropic, Loring, Singapore.
Time, Homer, Penang.
Veiant, Burgeas, Singapore.
Witcheraft, Booth, Foo Chow.
Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool.
Western Continent, Reed, Whampos.
Wangers, Rade (Unit)

Western Continent, Reed, What Wanderer, Ryder, Chinchas, Washington, Gardner, Chinchas, Zingari, Newbegin, Calcutta. HELPER AND THE TRIBUNE IN PRINCE GEORGE.

Communicated to The Tribune for Publication.

PRINCE GEORGE, C. H. V. A., Jan. 20, 1860-A. B. BURDICK, Esq.—Respected Friend: Having an opportunity to write you by a friend that is going North, I embrace the opportunity. Mr. Helper's Impending Crisis that I wrote to you for came safe to hand, and I put them in circulation. Brown's raid taking place at the time, it created a great excitement, and had it not been that two Virginians had two of them, and one of them an eminent lawyer, I should have had to leave the State or been Lynched; but the lawyer had his fingers in the same trap with mine, and his labors and influence saved us both, for which I am very thankful. Strange as it is to a freeman, it is nevertheless true, that here we can talk with perfect freedom on any subject but Slavery, say what we will about religion, or a Supreme Being, curse, swear and drink whisky (of which I do neither), and it is all well; but the moment you touch the folds of the black flag look out and beware. Yours truly,

P. S.—I have taken The TRIBUNE since I have been here, and they have not stopped it yet; if I send for it again, which I shall do if the Postmaster does not stop it, I must send the money to some friend in New-York, and have him get it for me. A letter sent from here directed to H. Greeley would be sure to never reach bim; it would be destroyed and the contents approprimeted to other uses. If I send it to you will you please be kind enough to procure it for me. Most of the mail matter going North, or coming from the North, is opened before it leaves the Post-Office. very thankful. Strange as it is to a freeman, it is nev-

A NEW ANTEDILUVIAN .- M. Adolphe Radiguel, a civil engineer who has long made human remains in

the different geological strata a special study, has catted

the attention of the French Academy to fac's which he

thinks prove the existence, at a distant epoch, of a

species of man distinct from the present.

THE IVES AND HAZARD CONTROVERSY IN RHODE ISLAND.

"The worst kind of injustice is that which is inflicted in the name of the law."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: "Little things are great to little men," and so the controversy indicated above, though of little importance to the Union at large, wears a different aspect in the eyes of the people of Rhode Island. In their view the merits of the case are not confined to the legal rights of the parties to the suit, but they hold that rules are sought to be established by the Court that would deprive the General Assembly of a most important right, that was conferred upon it for the especial protection of the people, and which that body has ever habitually exercised, from early colonial times down to the period of the decision of this case of Ives versus Hazard. If, too, as is alleged, these arbitrary proceedings were first inaugurated by the Chief Justice exactly at the epoch that would seem to meet certain exigencies of great moment, both to the Court and the

exactly at the epoch that would seem to meet certain exigencies of great moment, both to the Court and the successful litigant in the case, in which he himself had just officiated as senior counsel, it need not be wondered at that the people of the little State should regard the affair with unwonted interest.

The battle in Rhode Island is virtually between the farmers and great mass of people on the one side, and the Supreme Court, the lawyers, and the incorporated wealth on the other; and it will readily be perceived that, in a small community like Rhode Island, an enormone proportion of whose wealth and business is embodied in manufactories and incorporated institutions, all enhancing and controlled by a city containing nearly a moiety of the population of the State, that the former must have fearful odds to contend with, in their efforts to maintain their rights, especially when the preservation of these is dependent upon the action of a body of men who, after being subjected to all the corrupting influences that can be brought to bear on their elections, have to undergon a still more fiery ordeal, by being brought in daily and hourly contact, during their ochiberations, with the deceptive and seductive, official, monied, and social influences of a great city. If, indeed, the experienced fathers of American liberty deemed it essential to the public wolfare that the deliberations of Congress should be removed from the corru ting atmosphere of cities containing scarce an hundredth part of the population of the whole country, it is plain that the imminence of the peril to which the commonalty of the people of Rhode Island are subjected from like sources, cannot be exaggerated.

As a citizen of Rhode Island, allied to none of the paties by any recognized tie of family or other relationship, and claiming to be actuated by no other motives than a regard for right, and justice, and the public good, I ask the privilege of losserting a few remarks in your columns, in regard to what I deem to be some errors of fact t

"of law suits!"

In answer it may be said that the people of Rhode Island do not concemplate doing eather, but they do not mean to permit the Court to trample upon the rights of the Assembly, in the matter of its hitherto inquestioned right of graiting new trials, and thus annihilate the only semblance of a Court of Errors of Appeals that exists in the State, leaving the rights and property of the people subject to the mere total dixit of two or four fallible men as the case may be, who, either in their individual or collective capacity, constitute the whole Judiciary of the State, and whose errors or encroschments, it is claimed, are only to be reached through the impracticable process of impeachment.

reached through the impracticable process of impeachment.

It is true, as THE TRIBUSE says, that the Constitution instituted in Rhode Island in 1843, classifies the power of Government into Executive, Legislative, and Judicial, the same as it was administered under the Charter Government that preceded it; and it is also true that the Constitution contains a clause "re-"serving to the Assembly all the powers possessed by "that body under the old Charter," among which was the power "to alter, revoke, annul, or pardon, under "the common seal, or otherwise, such fines, mulets, imprisonments, sentences, judgments, and condemnations, as shall be thought it, and to direct, rule, "order, and dispose, of all other matters and things, "&c." The Constitution establishes one Supreme Court, to have "the same jurisdiction as the Supreme "Januenal Court at present established, until other-wise prescribed by the Court at accounts." Account of the court of the same is to plain to be misapprehended, and have been looking about them for some more probable cause for its attempted perversion by the Court than what appears on the surface. They the Court than what appears on the surface. They have been told by the Hon. James F. Simmons, who have been told by the Hon. James F. Simmons, who is called the Father of the Constitution of Rhode Island, from his active participat on in the proceedings of the Convention that trained it, that the claims set up by the Court, are utterly without foundation, and they have learned that motions were made in the Convention to render the Court independent of the Assembly, but that they failed of being carried. They have also learned that every member of the present Court was not only a member of the said Convention, but that they were also all members of the Assembly in 1844, that revised the laws to meet the requirements 1844, that revised the laws to meet the requirements of the Constitution, and that among these is a statute. prescribing the form of petitions, asking for new trials and how they shall be preferred to the General Assembly. They find that the Chief Justice of the Court as Connsel has hamself until recently been in the practice of adding petitions for new trials before the Assembly, and that up to a very recent period, the Court itself has not only always recognized, by its action, the rights of the General Assembly to grant new trials, but also that it has ever admitted its constitutional right to do a saintto grant new trains, our are that a has ever admits constitutional right to do so, as in the case of Thomas W. Dorr, decided June, 1854. They have learned further that it was not until after the decision in the case of Ives against Hazard, that the rights of the General Assembly to exercise this power was ever questioned, from any quarter either in or out of Court. The true nature of this case is but little known out of the State of Rhode Island, and cannot be learned out of any offi-cial record, short of the papers on file in the office of the Clerk of the Court. It is doubtful whether in view of the real facts and evidence that such a decision as of the real facts and evidence that such a decision as the one pronounced could have been obtained from any judical tribunal out of Rhode Island, in the world beside. No sooner was it noised about that an illice-rate man, under the implied threat of confiscation and imprisonment, was to be compelled, contrary to an ex-pr ss law of the State, to deed his farm, worth from \$100,000 to \$125,000, to the wealthiest man in the State \$100,000 to \$123,000, to the weartmest man in the State for less than \$15,000, by virtue of a memorandum, signed by one party only, so utterly illegible that it can be shewn past denial that the Court itself has mis-interpreteted one of its most important stipulations, attended with other and manifold aggravating circumattended with other and manifold aggravating circumstances, than ominous mutterings came up before the Court, the successful party, and his counsel, from all parts of the State, and warned them that an appeal to the General Assembly for a new and a Jury trial would soon follow. The people of Rhode Island had previously noted that just as the pleadings were all through in the case, and a decision of Court was daily expected, that the then Chief-Justice of the State had suddenly, without pronouncing any decision, retired from the bench, and given place at its head to an associate Judge, who however hortest might be his intentions, was confessedly ignorant of Chancery proceedings, and whose family moreover, as is alleged, had been laid under many obligations to the complainants in the case. It was now again noted that this second Chief Justice, ehortly after the opinion in the case was pronounced, like his predecessor, unexpectedly left the bench, and gave place at its head to a third one, the senior counsel and family connexion of the complainant, in the lease and Head case and the about effect his counsel and family connexion of the complamant, in the Ives and Hazard case, and that shortly after his advancement to the office of Chief Justice, advantage seemed to be taken of a case of minor importance, that of Taylor agt. Place, wherein the General Assembly had recently granted a new trial to establish by decree a rule of doctrine, which, if snatained, wonic effectually prevent the defendant's approach to the General Assembly for a new trial, thus slamming the door in

asymbily for a new trial, thus slamming the door in the face of the Assembly in that important matter. It is well known in Rhode Island that the first exercise of full equity powers by a Rhode Island Court, was by virtue of an act of Assembly, confessedly concected with fraudulent ment by certain lawyers, who were afterward accustomed to boast of their achievement. The introduction of the new system of jurisprudence, which enabled scores of greedy lawyers to plander their victums of thousands, instead of hundreds, as had been their wont, was highly distaisteful to the people, and the Court and its supporters were forewarned that a demand would be made on the Assembly to limit and define the equity powers, so as to make them conform to what they had been previous to the alleged usurpation of full powers. As if to guard against this, the new Chief Justice, without apparent appropriateness to the case at issue, took occasion, in the same opinion of Court (that of Taylor against Place), to decree that the following words in the Constitution under which the Courteeived its equity powers, viz: "Chancery powers may be conferred on the Supreme Court," simply autherized the General Assembly to confer Chancery powers, but that, when once conferred, the simply authorized the chances of the Chancery powers, but that, when once conferred, the Chancery powers, but that, when once conferred, the Chancery powers implied no right in the Legislature to withdraw

Chancery power and the Legislature to was a words implied no right in the Legislature to was or modify them.

Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that the first memorial asking for a new trial for Hazard and a modification of the equity powers of the Court was promptly rejected by the Jadiciary Committee, composed entirely of lawyers, on the ground that the Assembly had no right to investigate the matter for any purpose whatever, the Court being the

sole jadge of its own acts and jurisdiction. But the matter rested not here. The next year nemorials—signed by Hazard and nearly a thoesead of his fellow-townsmen—came as to the Assembly to the same effect as the former, and were referred to a Select Committee. At the same time the last Chief Justice as the content of the Court had been constrained under extraordinary circumstances, since detailed before a Committee of the House, to surrender his office of reporter to the Chief Justice—the offices thus being vested in the same person. The Committee on the Hazard memorial, at one of its sittings, tound fying on they table a pampiles signed by Robert H. Ives, containing what purported to be an official report of the case, Ives agt. Hazard, as it was "to be found in the forthcoming fourth volume of Rhode Island Reports," subthey also being grossly unfair toward him, from which charge the reoder might be led to infer from some remarks in Tuz Turawa, the reporter was fully exonemated by the Committee of the House. This is not be fact. It is rue that a Joint Committee of both Houses, especially appointed merely to hear the reporter at his own request, did so report and time timedisticly after its appointment, and that an attempt was made to rush the Committee of the House. In the known, too, that this report received the eignature of the lawyer Chairman only, and hereby forestall the investigations of the Committee of the House committee, so far from clearing the reporter, expressly except in their report against the nitre impartiality of the official report of the lives and that there were members of the Committee who sould not have been prevailed upon to sign the report in the absence of stronger expressions of censure, and that their consent to the report as it was made was only extended to be a farage bad also been preferred spinial the reporter, of having failed to report the spinial that there was no opinion made out in the case, but merely some flowers in the case, but merely some flowers and the surface of th

and statements that have been published in The Providence Post and The Tribune that the depositions alluded to, when taken as a whole, are decidedly in f. vor of Hazard, and that the garbled and in many parts flagitiously untruthful articles that appeared almost simultaneously, last Spring, in The Providence Journal, The Boston Low Reporter, the Boston Courier, and other parers, were in reality the work of a paid lawyer, well known in Providence. It has been offered to be proved, if denied, that one of the most atrocious of these articles—that which appeared in the editorial columns of The Boston Law Reporter, and which was afterward reprinted in pamphlet form, and circulated in Rhode Island as being the unbiased production of the editor of a periodical, especially meant to convey the real facts connected with important law suits to the bench and bar throughout the Union—was really furnished by the counsel employed by the complainant in the Ives and Hazard case, and the reporter, and that he had a large fee for concecting the same. It in the Ives and Hazard case, and the reporter, and that he had a large fee for concecting the same. It will be readily understood what fearful odds a peor and illiterate man, like Hazard, has to contend with, while pressing his claims for justice, against a combination of influences sufficiently potent to control not only such of its own legislators and conductors of the public press as are susceptible of being corrupted, but who are competent to approach and defile the editorial columns of sheets claiming to occupy such high ground as The Boston Law Reporter. The only allegation that has any hearing on the case at issue in allegation that has any bearing on the case at issue in the depositions al'uded to is contained in that of a bit the depositions in uded to is contained in that of a but-ter personal enemy of Hazard and his family, and which Hazard affirms to be wholly untrae, and feels confident of being able to satisfy any impartial jury of that fact. This point is thus alluded to in Tag

It is now shown that, on his return to New-York, "It is now shown that, on his return to New-York, Hazard mentioned to several persons, with evident satisfaction, that he had sold the land for \$15,000, but that some of them called him a fool for having sold at a price which fell so far short of the rate of \$700 per acre, for which Ives had at the same time authorized him to buy an adjoining tract (the Armstrong lot), evidently tending strongly to the conclusion that the only real ground Hazard had for repudiating his written bargain with Ives was the increase of the land between the time when the bargain was made and the time when it was to be executed."

time when the bargaid was made and the time when it was to be executed."

Now for the facts. Not a single person has been as yet produced who called Hazard a fool. It is in proof by Ives's own brother (the late M. B. Ives) that as far back as 1851 he (Ives), at the period that he told Hazard to ofter \$10,000 for the Peckham farm, also told him to back as 1851 he (Ives), at the period that he told Hazard to offer \$10,000 for the Peckham farm, also told him to offer \$700 per acre for the Armstrong lot. The price was offered and refused, \$800 per acre being then asked for it. Shortly after, Hazard bought the Peckham faim for \$10,000. It follows, of course, that when the atleged sale of the farm was made the next year for \$15,000, the Armstrong lot should have been worth from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per acre to keep pace with the other is market value; a proof positive that Hazard could not have broken his bergain from the motives assigned. Again, Hazard's alleved rate of the farm to Ives was on the 28th of May, 1852. It was for \$15,000, a sum admitted by both sides to be above its market value at the time. Hazard's letter to Ives, notifying him that he could not comp et the conditional sale, on account of his wife's refusing her consent, is dated seven days after this (the 4th of Jure). This, then, was the period that Hazard repudiated the bargain. No one asserts that there was any rise in the land until many weeks after this. How, then, could Hazard have been induced to break his bargain for any such reason as that suggested by Ture Trimensel Ives, in his pamphlet, gives as a reason why the Armstrong lot was worth so much more per acre than the Peckham farm, "That it is a beautiful "piece of land, all of it available for any purpose of "improvement, and free of all insumbrances," whils the Peckham farm, "was encumbered with annuities," and "a portion of it low and liable to be floosed," &c. In the same book, Ives confesses that he was not aware of the rise of land in Newport until about the middle of September. Upto that period it would seem that he manifested no serious intention of instituting legal proceedings against Hazard, but treed at several interviews to get his wife to consent to the sale. On the 21st of Sep ember, at a period when the farm was interviews to get his wife to consent to the sale. On the 21st of Sep ember, at a period when the farm was worth in market some threefold the price named in the alieged contract for its sale, he, Ives, filed his bill, leaving it fairly to be inferred that the great rise in the land that had recently occurred constituted the real ground of his seeking to enforce the alleged bargain, netend of its constituting the "real ground" for Haz-ard's repudiating it.

Thomas R. Hazard.

A NEW STEAM FREEZER .- M. Calla has invented new apparatus for the production of ice by a continious circulation of ether-the circulation being produced by pumps worked by steam-power. This apparatus is not new in principle, but M. Calla has intro duced so many economies that he gets seventy pounds of ice per hour per house-power employed nearly double what has been obtained before.